



# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1900.

NUMBER 37

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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

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W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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Botafogo.**HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO**A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of August. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—The Chilean minister of war has ordered greater activity in completing the coast defences. Why?

—An English syndicate is said to have purchased the Copiapo mines, province of Atacama, Chili, paying \$4,600,000.

—Various members of the diplomatic corps left Santiago for Coquimbo on the 4th inst. to witness the naval review at that port.

—A Lima telegram says the opposition to President Romano is promoted by the adherents of ex-Vice-President Billinghurst, who has returned to Peru.

—The Chilean minister of finance announces that the conversion fund for the redemption of the internal and external debt will be complete in December next, with \$1,200,000 to spare.

—At Coquimbo Rear Admiral Montt reviewed the Chilean fleet on the 7th inst., while on the 8th a display of artillery practice was given. The skill and discipline of the men were highly praised.

—The health of President Errazuriz has become a question of political contention in Chili. The opposition says he is in a critical condition, while the government party says his health is completely re-established.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—Earthquake tremors were felt in Bolivia on the 6th inst.

—The floating disinfecting station at Buenos Aires is nearly ready.

—President Roca has presented the works of various Argentine authors to the library of Marañón.

—President Roca has reduced the programme somewhat to avoid overdoing the entertainment of his Brazilian guests.

—The bill for reforming the Argentine penal code by the abolition of the death penalty has been rejected by congress, except in regard to females.

—All the Argentine officers who protested in the military club against the obligatory *monte pio* have been condemned to one month imprisonment.

—The Paraguayan congress has refused to pass a project ordering a reduction in the circulating medium. The Paraguayans like a cheap currency.

—The Montevideo sanitary authorities now propose to display their wisdom and fairness by decreeing rigorous quarantines against Glasgow arrivals, while abolishing those from Brazil.

—The Caja has in guarantee of its issues the sum of \$5 million dollars and values in guarantee to \$7,800,000. During the month of July \$18,663,418.05 of old notes were burnt. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—A Paris telegram of the 6th announces the arrival of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini at Cherbourg. On the 15th inst. he is to attend a meeting of bankers in London to discuss the unification of the Argentine debt.

—Reports are still current of an impending revolution in Uruguay. Several parties of revolutionists in Argentina have been prevented from crossing into Uruguay, but fears of a rising still prevail.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* says it has been proved that the provincial government paid twice for land at Colon and was thus cheated out of 250,000 dollars. But it is treasorably to say such a thing, of course!

—The Buenos Aires chief of police is organizing a special force for the maintenance of order during the visit of President Campos Salles. It will comprise 500 men and 36 officers. One can hardly understand its object.

—The municipality has just received by the Spanish steamer "Miguel Gallart" 500 tons of paving stones from Genoa. They cost less than those brought from Tumbi, the freight being only 14 francs per ton. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The medicinal baths at Rosario de la Frontera have been sold for \$165,000 m/n. The establishment has been celebrated for the use made of it by gamblers, and for its extortionate charges. It was a place for quiet people to avoid.

—An Asuncion telegram of the 2nd inst. states that the government has been severely criticised for decreeing quarantines against Matto Grosso because of small-pox. Later telegrams announce the suspension of the quarantines.

—The last balance sheet of the Caja de Conversion gives the following:—

Note issue, large notes.....	\$286,911,855
" " small ".....	4,164,225.05
Nickel.....	4,089,817.30
	\$295,165,927.35

—The alcohol tax since January 1st has amounted to \$8 1/2 million dollars. Surely we must be a thirsty people to pay so much tax for spirits excluding what we pay for wine and beer taxes. —*B. A. Herald*, Aug. 26.

—The Argentine and Uruguayan sanitary authorities were at loggerheads last week over the suppression of quarantine during President Campos Salles' visit. As they are permitted to act dictatorially and arbitrarily there is no way to make them agree unless they want to.

—The National Flour Manufacturers' Society has advised the minister of agriculture that it is preparing a complete sample collection of flour to send to the Buffalo exposition. The government proposes to spend \$20,000 gold on the building to exhibit the Argentine products at the exposition. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 1.—The province of Buenos Aires has no money; its budget cannot balance, but yet the legislature in one single sitting voted away \$200,000 for the erection of statues to past celebrities. This sort of thing might wait and a few of the more pressing accounts be paid first, such as schoolmaster's salaries, etc. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.—It is announced that Dr. Malbrán, president of the Argentine board of health, will shortly visit this city, in order to confer with the sanitary authorities here respecting the suppression of the quarantine system that has been so immensely prejudicial to the River Plate. The authorities here will have to yield—though probably with an ill grace and much against their will—or else place this unfortunate city outside the list of civilised ports. —*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 29.**BRAZILIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.**By law 641 of November 14th, 1899, the Brazilian government, amongst other things, prohibited the use of labels, wholly or partly in the Portuguese language, on foreign goods not imported from Portugal. This regulation was to have come into force early in the present year, but was from time to time postponed, until the date is now fixed for September 30th next. Every effort has been made by the London chamber of commerce and other bodies to procure the abrogation of the clause in question, and the committee of importing merchants appointed by the Rio chamber of commerce presented a memorial to the Brazilian minister of finance calling attention to the inconveniences arising from this prohibition. In addition to the trouble and expense to which shippers and importers have been put owing to the proposed regulation, there are many other reasons why it should not be enforced. For instance, numerous drugs and medicines consist of or contain poisonous and dangerous substances, such as arsenic, atropine, morphia, strychnine, &c., which are not dangerous when taken in proper doses. But if the labels do not state, in a language known to all, the exact proportion of the dose and manner of application, serious consequences may ensue. Again, it would stop the importation of advertising matter, such as placards, posters and showcards, as they would be valueless if not printed in the Portuguese language. Almanacs, and certain articles of stationery would also come under this prohibition. It is a common practice in the Brazilian market for various tissues to have an inscription of the name, mark, measurement, and often the signature and registered trade mark of the consignee either stuck, or actually printed, on the material. The damage which the sudden change of such an old practice would cause is incalculable. The label is a very important factor in the value of an article, and any alteration, however small it may appear, will often effect the immediate cessation of the sale of the article, the public immediately inferring that the new label is used to cover inferior goods. In this connection it should be mentioned, however, that the prohibition is not applicable to merchandise labelled with trade marks registered in conformity with law No. 3346 of October 14th and decree No. 9825 of December 31st, 1887, but persons importing such merchandise are required to produce proof that the registration of the respective marks has been effected in accordance therewith. It is to be hoped that the pressure put upon the Brazilian authorities by Her Majesty's government and the chambers of commerce in Brazil will result in the withdrawal of this absurd regulation, which would constitute an unwarrantable interference with trade. Surely, the object of the Brazilian government would be fully met by requiring that the country of origin should be displayed on labels attached to the packages or on the packages themselves. —*Chamber of Commerce Journal*, London, for August.

THE population of the city of Buffalo, where next year's Pan-American exposition is to be held, is 352,219, according to the census just taken.

THE British losses in South Africa must now be not far from 60,000, including the officers and men invalided home, or about double the fighting strength of the enemy. Some weeks ago, according to an exchange, these losses aggregated 52,329.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital . . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up . . . . . 750,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . 600,000

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

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No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

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Subscribed capital . . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realised do . . . . . 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . 1,000,000

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Draws on:

Head Office.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, and agencies.  
 Société Générale pour l'encouragement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 Périer, Mercey & Co., Paris.  
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, London.  
 Parr's Bank, Limited, London.  
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
 L. Beitz & Co., Hamburg.  
 Kleinwort, Sons & Co., London.  
 A. Rulier & Sons, London.  
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.  
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.  
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.  
 Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.  
 L. Beitz & Co., Hamburg.  
 Correspondents in all chief cities.  
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co., and their correspondents.  
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.  
 Milan, Turin.  
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 Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for  
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc. and transacts  
 every description of banking business.

C. Blum,  
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75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736  
 Profits In suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

**OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,  
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Deodoro,  
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

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 Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. PARIS.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
 Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.  
 Banco de Portugal LISBON.  
 Opens accounts current;  
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 Executes orders for purchases and sales of  
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
 description of banking business.

**RICHARD HARDING DAVIS IN THE TRANSVAAL.**

The following notes on the Transvaalers were written by Richard Harding Davis, the war correspondent for the New York Herald-Tribune, April 16.—After the relief of Ladysmith, Gen. Buller announced that his column would not move again for a week or ten days, but at the end of ten days he doubted if he could possibly move for another three weeks.

This seemed too long a time to lie idle in the corrugated zinc dustbin of Ladysmith, and I accordingly sailed for Capetown, in order to join Lord Roberts and advance with his column from Bloemfontein. But on arriving at Capetown I learned that Gen. Roberts did not intend to move for three weeks, either, and so I decided to start back again at once, to say farewell to the British army, to go to Pretoria, and to watch the Boers fighting the same men I had just seen fighting them. This change of base, I should like to add, was taken with the full knowledge and consent of the English officials, both civil and military.

On the day of my arrival at Lorenzo Marques the town was invaded by the Irish-American ambulance corps from Chicago, and the Portuguese officials were much upset in consequence. The sixty members of the ambulance corps had been two months in reaching South Africa, and at every other post at which they had touched had been most generously treated, local port dues and taxes having been everywhere raised for their benefit.

It is hard to say exactly what we expected to find. Since I have reached the Transvaal I have been so busy taking in new ideas about the Boer and getting rid of most of the old ones that the original picture I had of him has become dim and elusive. Yet mine was probably the impression of him which is still held by some millions of my fellow countrymen.

A young man in a starched khaki uniform put his head in at the window of the railroad carriage, and at sight of the ladies took off his hat. That was my first meeting with the "foul and unkempt" Boer. He was in sports and he asked in excellent English if I would come with him to the commandant. The commandant was an immense, jolly, busy, man, in a suit of ready-made stores clothes and a white helmet. He shook hands and bowed and laughed and brought me to a grave, long bearded man, who looked like a well-to-do New Jersey farmer. The farmer wrote his initials on my passport and gave some orders to the railway official in the red hat. "That is all right now," said the commandant. "You need not open your luggage." It all passed.

In the meantime a railway porter, having found that the Portuguese had reserved my compartment, hunted up a large blue and white sign with an inscription to the same effect, and fastened it to the door of the carriage. He also shook hands and bowed and smiled. Another official brought a bottle of most excellent French wine wrapped in a newspaper and suggested as it was going to be a warm ride that I had better accept his compliments.

Apart from all possible question of self-interest I have seldom met with greater good-natured kindness and politeness than I encountered on my first entrance into the Transvaal, a politeness and simple courtesy which have continued ever since.

Toward midday we had our first sight of the Boer militant. He was a red-bearded farmer with a slouch hat, carrying a bandolier over his shoulder and a Mauser in his hand. He could not possibly appreciate the intense interest with which we regarded him. The ambulance corps surrounded him in an admiring, double circle. He was not exactly what they had expected to see. He was neither ferocious, nor sullen, nor a wild man of the bush.

He was, instead, a simple, kindly-eyed uneducated farmer. He had been home on furlough to see his wife and was going back, without any pay, without any enticements of medals or pensions, without the assurance that in his absence an "Absent Minded Beggar" fund or a Lord Mayor's fund would support his wife and children.

There are many boys in the Boer army. Four of them are sons of Reitz, the secretary of state. His father told me proudly of how the youngest, who was fifteen years old, covered a British Tommy and called upon him to hold up his hands. As his comrades had already surrendered, the Tommy threw down his gun and said to the boy: "I don't care, I'm blooming well sick of this blooming war, anyway. Ain't you?" "Oh, no," protested young Reitz simply, "for father says that when the war is over he's going to send me back to school."

At every station along the line there were a few Boers gathered to cheer the ambulance corps. There were never more than three or four men to do the cheering, for every man who is not absolutely needed to direct a train or to work a telegraph button is at the front and all have been there once or twice already.

When the Irishmen appeared on the platforms and at the windows, there would be much handshaking and more cheering. An old Boer patriarch with a white beard and gray, deep set eyes, who might have posed for one of the Huguenot fathers, took off his hat at the sight of the flag of the greatest republic, and kept muttering to himself, "Ach, das is goed, das is goed," until the train pulled out of the station. He thought it meant intervention.

To 30,000 men—for I am convinced, after much careful inquiry, that that is absolutely all the Boers have had in the field at one time—sixty men count for something. But one could not help comparing the arrival of these sixty with the transports steaming into Table Bay, each with its thousands of men in khaki, so many thousands that no one in Capetown ever turned to look at them—transports from Canada, from India, from Scotland, Ireland and England, and catfishes, with horses, mules and oxen, from Sydney, from Buenos Ayres, from Madrid and Cadiz, from New Orleans and Bombay.

Two hundred and fifty thousand picked men, "from all the world," going to Table Bay to fight 30,000 farmers, clerks, attorneys, shopkeepers and schoolboys, for the gold that lies in the Rand—gold which has made the Boer neither happy nor rich. Have you ever heard of a Boer who has dug his fortune out of the gold mines? Do you know one Boer who owns a steam yacht, or who has built a house in Park Lane?

The Boer owns the soil from which the gold comes, but the Uitlander owns the gold. What money the Boer has taken out of the mines by means of taxes, concessions, the dynamite monopoly and the liquor law has not gone into his pockets, but into weapons of war; has not been spent in another country, but in defending his own. When gold was first discovered here the republic was on the verge of bankruptcy, and a Boer burgler rushed to the President in great delight to acquaint him with the news and assure him that now that gold was found the credit of the country was secured.

"Gold!" growled Krüger. "Do you know what gold is? For every ounce of that gold you will pay with tears of blood. Go to your farm and read the Book. It will tell you what gold is."

We halted at night at Waterval Onder, and the next morning were dragged slowly up a steep incline over the mountains. It was easy to understand why the Boer loves his country, the mountains of red rock and light green grass followed each other in magnificent confusion as far as one could see. The river poured down between them for many miles, leaping from one height to the next in a succession of low, widespread waterfalls. Great, clean boulders as high as a four-story house blocked the waterways and formed deep, silent pools, overhung by snowing trees and tangled creepers. The sun shone brilliantly on the white breakers of the waterfalls, on the green mountain slopes and where the hematite had streaked the sides of a rock a gorgeous red and yellow. There was little sign of habitation in the landscape, but it held a look of home. It was not barren or forbidding, but big and open, and full of color and beauty and sunshine.

There was a large crowd at Middelburg, and, as it was Good Friday, everyone had been to church and was in his or her best bravery. The people cheered the Chicago boys, and Capt. O'Connor brought out the flag and waved it over them.

The landroost made a speech, an eager and earnest speech full of fight and courage, and the Americans cheered him and the South African republic. Many more Boers boarded the train here, and while the speelmaking was going forward entered the carriages and sat at the windows saying farewell to the women and children who had come in with them from the farms and leaning out to hold their hands. The Boer women wore deep

black alpaca frocks and black sunbonnets, and under the cover of these were weeping. They made a contrast to the white starched dresses and bright colors of the other women and little girls at Middelburg who were giving flowers and the Transvaal ribbon to the American volunteers. The men from across two seas received this simple welcome modestly and becomingly.

I have travelled with many soldiers on trains and transports and on the march, with our own regiments, with "Companies," volunteers and soldiers of foreign lands, but I never saw men behave better than did the Chicago contingent. The temptations which beset them by the wayside were many. They had been six weeks at sea, and that, apart from the fact that they were going to the front through a friendly country, with refreshment bars at every station, was sufficient excuse for over-rejoicing. But, on the contrary, the men conducted themselves as well as the best disciplined troops in the world, and were then, as they were later in Pretoria, as well behaved and self-respecting as I am sure they will prove to be brave.

There was no hand to play for them at Middelburg, so just before the train moved on the landroost gathered the Boers and the women and girls together and sang a hymn to them.

The women's voices were thin and inadequate, and the big broad-chested, heavily-bearded men disregarded the time scandalously, but the spirit of the act was true. The words were in Dutch, but the refrain was "God keep you well." That much we could understand. It was all they had to offer. A brass band would have meant nothing but noise, but the tribute of good wishes from the women and little girls and old men touched the American boys deeply.

They stood in close order, with their campaign hats off and heads bent. Beyond them were the group of women in black, who were bidding goodbye to their sons and praying for their return from the front.

And that was what the Boer women and little girls were doing as well in a foreign language for the Americans, because they had come to fight for them, perhaps to die for them, because their own women folk were far away, some twenty thousand miles away, and were not able to visit them godspeed.

And so it happened that on Good Friday last the Boer women of the Transvaal were praying for the sons of the women of the city of Chicago, of Cook county, in the state of Illinois.

#### MR. DOOLEY ON THE CHINESE TROUBLE.

The irrepressible Mr. Dooley has been giving his friend "Hinnissy" his views on the China question, and in spite of his humorous way of expressing his opinions there is a good deal of sound common sense underlying his "patter."

"Here an I, Hop Lung Dooley, r-unnin' are little liquor store an' p'haps raisin' a family in th' town iv Koochoo. I don't like foreigners there anny more than I do here."

"Along comes a bald-headed man with chin whiskers from Baraboo, Wisconsin, an' says he: 'Benighted and haythien Dooley, an' says he, 'ye have no God,' he says. 'I have,' says I. 'I have a lot iv thim,' says I. 'We're doing th' best we can in th' matter iv gods,' says I. 'We have thim cast at a first-rate foundry,' I says, 'an' we sandpiper thim ivry week,' says I."

"As fr' knowin' things,' I says, 'my people wrote pomes with a markin' bresh' when th' likes iv ye was r-unnin' ar-round wearin' a short pelisse iv sleepskins an' batin' each other to death with stone hammers,' says I. Then came the men with Annur's cinned beef and Aunt Miranda's Put Cakes, and then the railway surveyors "Cassidy," says one of the latter, "stretch the chain across you graveyard," he says."

"I aim, fr' to put th' thrack just before that large tombstone marked Requesant in Pace, James H. Chung-a-Lung," he says. "But," says I, "ye will disturb pah's bones." Says I, "if ye go to lay th' ties," I says, "Ye'll be mixin' up an' a' man with th' Cassidy's in th' nex' lot, that," I says, "he nivir spoke to save in anger in his life," I says."

"Ye're an ancestor woshlipper, heathen," says the lad, an' he goes on to tramp th' mounds in th' cimitery an' ballast th' track with th' remains iv th' deceased."

"An' afther he's got through along comes a Fr-inchman, an' an Englishman, an' a Rooshian, an' a Dutchman, an' says wan iv thim, 'This is a comfortable lookin' saloon,' he says, 'I'll take th' fixturs,' says I. 'What fr'?' says I. 'I've paid th' rent an' the license,' says I. 'Nivir mind,' says he. 'We're th' ripsitatives iv Western Civilization,' he says, 'an' tis th' business iv Western Civilization to ent up the belongings iv Eastern Civilization,' he says."

"Be off," he says, 'or I'll pull ye'er hair,' he says. "Well," says I, 'this thing has gone far enough,' I says. 'I've heard me good ol' cast-iron gods or jones abused,' I says, 'an' I've been packed full iv cained goods, an' th' Feking Lightnin' Express is r-unnin' straight through th' lot where th' bones iv nee ancestors lies,' I says."

"I've stund it all," I says, 'but whin ye come here to bounce me off iv me own primises,' I says, 'I'll have to take th' leg iv th' chair to ye,' I says. 'An' we're th' flure.' "That's th' way it stands in Chiny, Hinnissy, an' it looks to me as though Western Civilization was iv a rump."

#### CUSTOMS DELAYS AT RIO GRANDE (BRAZIL).

In October a bill to re-establish the custom-house at Porto Alegre passed both houses of congress, and received the Presidential sanction, but up to now (March, 1900), says British Consul Archer, the custom-house has not been opened. It is reported, however, that it will be shortly, and no doubt it will help to improve matters. At present the delays and difficulties in the custom-house at Rio Grande are ruinous. On an average, six months from the date of shipment may be taken as the time required to receive goods in Porto Alegre from Europe. There are loud complaints as to the arbitrary impositions made on importers, but no attention seems to be paid to them. Mr. Archer gives the following as an instance of what goes on:—At the end of the year everyone was naturally anxious to pay the duties on his goods and get them through before the extra five per cent. in gold was payable on January 1st. Many succeeded, in spite of all the difficulties they encountered, in paying that duty on or before December 30th, the 31st being Sunday, but owing to the agglomeration the goods could not be delivered. On January 1st the new consumption tax on dry goods came into force, so the inspector charged the tax on the goods still in the custom-house which were already despatched and paid for. But as no stamps had up to then been issued by the government to the custom-house, the latter could not sell them to the importer, so the goods (in some cases) were retained in the custom-house, and extra storage, which is a heavy item, charged to the importer, who, besides missing the sale of his goods, and not to mention the imposition of the stamp tax on goods, which, technically, at least, were free of the custom-house, was made to pay for the inability of the government to supply him with the stamps it forced him to buy.

Another disadvantage of the withdrawal of the custom-house is the large amount of robbery that takes place on board the craft which brings the goods up from Rio Grande, owing to the fact that most of the packages, having been opened in the custom-house, are no longer intact, and therefore afford opportunities for theft. At one time these robberies reached a scandalous pitch, but at last the police authorities stepped in and succeeded in putting a stop to them in a great measure, but losses and damage are always happening that would be obviated if the cargo were landed at Porto Alegre instead of Rio Grande.—London Chamber of Commerce Journal, (August.)

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COFFEE.

From the latest government bulletin we make the following statement showing the movement of coffee for the year ending June 30, 1900:

Imports from	Pounds.
Brazil.....	601,520,169
Other South America.....	58,652,461
Central America.....	43,786,494
Mexico.....	35,327,921
East Indies.....	23,263,971
West Indies.....	9,249,729
Other Asia and Oceania.....	3,929,624
Netherlands.....	3,003,488
Germany.....	2,657,990
United Kingdom.....	2,599,490
France.....	2,159,254
Other Europe.....	1,628,793
Africa.....	125,151
All other countries.....	69,073

Total imports..... 787,983,611  
Exports..... 38,191,140

Net imports..... 749,792,471  
Net imports, 1899..... 801,756,868  
Net imports, 1898..... 851,691,084

Total, three years..... 2,403,240,423  
Average yearly..... 801,080,141

The average import cost per pound was 6.7 cents. Brazil furnished 76.4 per cent. of the total supply; Mexico and Central America, 11.3 per cent. The East Indies, counting the imports from the Netherlands and Germany as the same, do not constitute over 3.5 per cent. of the total imports. And yet pure United Government Java is sold all over the United States and in pretty nearly every first-class store. The great disparity between the demand for Java coffee and the supply maintained for Java coffee for East India coffee than is warranted by its intrinsic merit as compared with Central American, Mexican, Jamaica, Venezuelan, and other growths.—American Grocer.

#### COFFEE TRADE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

According to a report of the Austro-Hungarian consul-general at Rio de Janeiro the first half-year of the 1899-1900 crop brought an unexpected improvement in the position of the international, and especially of the Brazilian coffee-market. It began with the most unfavourable prospects possible. The world's stock had reached a higher figure than previously recorded: it amounted on

\* Telegraphic advices state that the custom-house will be re-opened on September 1st next.

July 1st, 1899, to 368,160 tons, as against 324,720 tons on July 1st, 1898, and 182,980 tons on July 1st, 1895, showing therefore, as compared with 1895 an increase of 185,180 tons. In addition to this there was the prospect of a large crop for 1899-1900, which was estimated at 9½ to 10 million bags. In view of this position the market exporters as well as dealers concluded contracts for delivery at long terms, at prices which were far below the existing market value, it being practically possible only on such terms to do any business at all. At the commencement of the half-year 10,000 reis per arroba was paid for the New York type No. 7, which price dropped to the lowest point, 9,000 reis per arroba, in the first half of September. But at the end of September prices went up rapidly, so that New York type No. 7 fetched 11,200 to 11,400 reis per arroba during the first half of October. At the end of that month they had risen to 12,800 reis per arroba. The prices then fluctuated, rising to 15,000 reis in November, and closing at 14,000 reis at the end of the year. The supplies at Rio amounted to 2,007,500 bags in the second half-year of 1899, of which have to be added the stocks in the interior, 1,242,500 bags, which represents an aggregate crop of 3,250,000 bags. The shipments amounted to 2,070,600 bags, 525,500 of which went to Europe, 1,278,400 to the United States, 97,400 to Cape Colony, and the remainder of 176,000 bags to various other ports.—London Chamber of Commerce Journal (August.)

#### CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

RIO DE JANEIRO XI VS. S. PAULO STATE XI.

We regret to state that a full account of this important match came to hand too late for insertion in this issue, and we regret this all the more because of the trouble taken by the secretary of the S. Paulo Athletic Club, Mr. P. W. Crewe, to send it to us in time. As the report is a long one, an attempt to publish it this week would very much delay publication, consequently we must hold it over until next issue.

The match was won by Rio by 6 wickets, the scores being:

1st innings:—S. Paulo.....	84
Rio.....	90
2nd innings:—S. Paulo.....	143
Rio (4 wks).....	138

Wanted an English Nurse to assist a lady on the voyage to England with three children. Passage in return for services. Apply to Messrs Cransley & Co., Rua do Ourid at No. 26.

Old experienced important London Agency House offers services, facilities. Moderate commission. Import, Export. Can influence agencies. Address with references: "Agent" c/o Street's Agency, 30, Cornhill, London, England.

F. W. SPRENGER,

TAILOR,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

On account of leaving for Europe shortly is selling off his entire stock at very great reductions.

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"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 'tropical' miles. The front tyre, like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

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Colombo, Ceylon.

In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner tube.

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1st class German cooking, and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

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PROPRIETOR.

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188, Rua do Cattete,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribotzi,

PROPRIETOR.

#### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSE D'ALENCAR No. 1

(Cattete)  
Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possessors also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

#### FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Blachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO BLACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars at central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful garden, and a well-appointed bath-room provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegram.

#### RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C CAMPI & Co.

# TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

### Great Britain.

SEPT. 2.—A telegram from Amoy says the Chinese inhabitants continue to leave the city. Business is stopped, many houses have been sacked. The British consul says that British residents will be protected. Foreign residents of Nanking complain that the British consul there has insulted them. From South Africa it is announced that the Boers have burned a railway train at Klip River, on the Orange-Transvaal frontier. The third death from bubonic pest in Glasgow occurred to-day. It has been verified that the cases appeared after the landing of British subjects returning from Shanghai.

SEPT. 3.—The majority of London journals believe that the British government is awaiting information from Minister Macdonald before deciding on Russia's proposal. The lack of advice from Pekin leads to the belief that the Chinese have interrupted communications. A report is current in the City that Russia has contracted a loan of 250 millions francs in Paris. From South Africa it is announced that Gen. Buller has camped north of the Cooxibie river, and has sent a cavalry brigade to occupy Lydenburg. Lord Roberts has proclaimed the annexation of Transvaal. Col. Plummer has captured 100 oxen, 31 catdolls of munitions and 90 rifles from the Boer commandant Pretorius at Penuars river. A Capetown telegram says of the Klip River affair that the Boers blew up a train, releasing many prisoners and capturing a quantity of provisions. Disorders are reported at Uganda. The Liverpool shippers' association has resolved to raise freight rates. A case of bubonic pest is reported at Goran, Lanarkshire. Up to last evening 93 cases of pest had been reported in Glasgow.

SEPT. 4.—Agitation against foreigners is increasing in southern Kwang-tung. The disorders at Sawtow have ended. Railway communication between Tientsin and Yangtsun has been reestablished. The Emperor of China has nominated commissioners to assist Li-Hung-Chang in negotiating peace. Lord Roberts telegraphs that the Boers have derailed a train carrying British troops to Petersburg. Gen. Buller lost 60 men in his fight with the Boers at Zeerust and Krugersdorp. Gen. Hart has taken steps to guarantee the water supply at Johannesburg. In view of the proximity of the Boer commandant DeWet, various Boer commanders under Fouché, Grobelaar, Lemmer and Hasebroek have surrounded Lydenburg. Gen. Buller has attacked the pass to Lydenburg, defended by Gen. Botha. Gen. Hunter is hastening to the relief of Lydenburg. In Glasgow 13 recognized and 3 suspected cases of pest were reported to-day, and 103 persons were placed under observation. Up to midnight yesterday 102 cases had been reported.

SEPT. 5.—Li-Hung-Chang proposes a mixed commission to study the requirements of the powers and fix indemnities. At Canton about a hundred rebels invaded a school and assaulted the teacher and students. It is now asserted that the massacre of Christians in Pekin was caused by a false document presented to Prince Tuan in which the foreign ministers demanded the deposition of the dowager empress, control of the treasury and a mixed council of state. After the British garrison of Ladysburg, Orange, had repulsed two attacks by the Boer commandant Fouché, the latter raised the siege to meet the advance of Gen. Hunter. A mixed dispatch then relates that Gen. French had attacked them, compelling them to take refuge in Swaziland, some hundreds of miles to the east. Gen. French is north of Mafeking, and Swaziland is east of the Transvaal. A telegram from Badenfeldt says that Gen. Buller's losses between 16th Aug. and 3rd Sept. were 29 killed, 205 wounded and 101 missing. President Kruger has issued a proclamation protesting against the annexation of the Transvaal. The Boers have appeared in the vicinity of Thabanchu, and a British force has been sent from Bloemfontein to disperse them. A Pretoria telegram says the Boers have blown up the Bloemfontein waterworks. Lord Roberts is returning home in October. A Gold Coast telegram says the British punitive expedition has arrived at Comosse, defeating the Ashantes. A second case of pest has appeared at Govan. At Glasgow it is thought the outbreak is now circumscribed.

SEPT. 6.—The allies have routed a small force of Boers at Pekin, killing 40. The allies have begun to execute the Boers guilty of assassination and torture. The Dowager Empress issued an edict 30th August calling upon the viceroys to raise troops to expel the foreigners and revenge the injuries caused by the capture of Pekin. A Santiago telegram says that Li-Hung-Chang is again about to leave for Pekin. It is asserted that Prince Ching has been appointed governor of Pekin. The English press is commenting favorably on the appointment of commissioners to China to negotiate peace. It is telegraphed from Capetown that Gen. Buller will succeed Lord Roberts in the supreme command in South Africa. The Standard learns from Lourenço Marques that President Kruger has telegraphed to England and the great powers protesting against the act of Lord Roberts in proclaiming the annexation of the Transvaal. Three suspected cases of pest were to-day reported from Aberdeen.

SEPT. 7.—The Chi-li Boers have invaded the province of Shantung, where 16 mission-

aries, principally American Methodists, have been massacred. The Black Flags under General Shin, have crossed the provinces of Hunan and Hupai in the direction of Pekin. The Standard hears from Shanghai that the Chinese troops in the province of Szechuan are going to Shanghai to smite with the rebels. Grave disorders, it is said, have broken out at Tai-ping-fu. Various London papers express the fear that should Pekin be evacuated, the foreign troops thus released might interfere with England's preponderance in the Yangtse region. (This is silly.) The Daily News says England's reply to the Russian proposal will not be given until Lord Salisbury's return from the Vosses. From South Africa it is reported that Johannesburg is threatened by the Boer commandant Theron. A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Hamilton is seeking to turn the Boer's right flank before Lydenburg. He has occupied the Dalsdorp pass. From Capetown 703 Boer prisoners have left for Ceylon. Advice from India state that the famine is decreasing in rigor.

SEPT. 8.—Gen. Buller has occupied Lydenburg. Gen. Hamilton is reported to have captured one half of the enemy's artillery. The natives in New South Wales have revolted and the military have killed 20 of them. The Herald (New York) publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that Germany will take possession of the whole of Shantung in case Russia refuses Manchuria, or in case Great Britain should seek to possess the Yangtse region. The new cable between Chiofo and Wei-hai-wei was opened this morning. The Boer chief DeWet has again eluded his pursuers and has united with Theron's commando near Johannesburg. A Capetown dispatch says that advice from Orange and Transvaal are to the effect that the Boers are daily causing accidents on the railways. The Daily News says that parliament will be dissolved at the end of the month. Two more cases of pest have appeared at Glasgow, and a third case has been reported from Govan.

### United States.

SEPT. 2.—The New York Herald publishes a telegram from China stating that the heir to the Chinese throne had committed suicide at Pao-tung-fou.

SEPT. 3.—A railway collision at Hatfield, Pa., caused 15 deaths and many injuries. A Manila telegram reports a fight at Cainta in which 120 Tagalos were killed.

SEPT. 5.—The United States government has notified Russia that only an official notification of the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Pekin will be accepted as a motive for withdrawing the American troops. The Herald says the viceroys are impatient to take account of the movement in China against foreigners, or to check the rebellion which is spreading over the country.

SEPT. 6.—The nationalist party has nominated Senators Balfour (?) and Howe for the presidency and vice-presidency. The President's reply to Russia is generally approved. A Berlin telegram says Germany considers the occupation of Pekin indispensable until pending questions are settled and regular government is organized.

SEPT. 7.—A Washington telegram says the United States has refused to recognize the new Colombian government. A hurricane and inundations have caused great damages on the island of Jamaica. The United States, says the morning papers, has received a proposal from Germany that the bulk of the allied forces shall be withdrawn from Pekin, leaving a small international detachment to guarantee foreign interests.

SEPT. 8.—A telegram received at Washington says that Li-Hung-Chang is hesitating to go to Pekin. The New York Journal says a strike of 100,000 miners is impending because mine owners refuse to accept arbitration in disputes with operatives.

### France.

SEPT. 2.—M. Witte, Russian minister of finance, has arrived at Paris.

SEPT. 3.—President Loubet and Empress William have sent presents to the Sultan. Recent dispatches state that quiet has been restored at Amoy. Consul Bézard of Shanghai reports that the gunboat "Surprise" had again been up the river to visit Nanking and Hankow. Two French missionaries at Kiao-chow state that the governor of Shantung is able to oppose the allies with 20,000 well armed men. The strike among the family operatives at Havre has terminated.

SEPT. 4.—An autograph letter from the Czar to President Loubet delivered yesterday, which was couched in the most friendly terms, is interpreted by the French press as a confirmation of the alliance between the two countries. To-day 200 delegates of British chambers of commerce arrived in Paris. The government will send a military commission to Berlin to attend the German army manoeuvres. The French torpedo boat "Bonnet William" is considered a total loss.

SEPT. 5.—The striking cutmen at the Merceries have returned to work. At the opening of the congress of commercial associations, M. Millerand welcomed the 200 delegates from Great Britain with an assurance that the efforts to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries had failed.

SEPT. 6.—The Journal Official announces that bills of health from British ports will be required after Sept. 12. A Pekin telegram of Aug. 21 says that peace reigns there and no enemy has been found within 30 kilometers

of the city. A telegram from Tromsøe, Norway, says the Alnzi expedition has returned there, having gone 19 degrees (?) further toward the north pole than Nansen. (As Nansen went beyond 86° N. and there are only 90° to be traversed, there is apparently some fault in the report.) A Paris telegram says that France and Germany agree with Russia about the evacuation of Pekin. (This contradicts other reports.)

SEPT. 7.—It is said that Minister Delcassé has informed the American minister in Paris that the evacuation in Pekin is absolutely necessary.

SEPT. 8.—Salson, the crank who pretended to assault the Shah of Persia with a worthless revolver, has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

### Italy.

SEPT. 2.—Bresci, the regicide, declines to appeal, saying that the social revolution which is near at hand will save him. A Turkish anarchist has been arrested at Ravenusa, Sicily. It is said that he was chosen to kill the King of Italy.

SEPT. 3.—Bresci was to-day removed to the Santo Stefano prison.

SEPT. 4.—It is said that Bresci has at last confessed having had an accomplice. On Friday he will begin his period of 10 years of rigid seclusion on bread and water and without speaking. For disobedience he will be put in strait-jackets. At night he will sleep unmolested and tied in a sleeping bag. (Capital punishment was abolished in Italy for humane reasons.)

SEPT. 5.—The Italian papers state that no reply has yet been received in Europe from the ministers at Pekin in regard to the evacuation of that capital. Owing to the irregularity in the transmission of telegrams from Pekin to Tientsin two or three days more are required before any reply can be received with certainty. It is known that, like Italy, England, Switzerland and the United States are in favor of suppressing anarchist organizations. (We doubt it.) Two American students lost in the catanubs have been found in a deplorable condition.

SEPT. 6.—A telegram from Stockholm announces the return of the Polar Star with the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition. The explorers were imprisoned 11 months in the ice, lost five men, and were obliged to eat their dogs for want of provisions. They reached Lat. 66° 33' N., the furthest point north yet reached (Nansen's furthest north was 86° 13' 6').

SEPT. 8.—An anarchist conspiracy against the life of the Pope has been discovered. One of the assassins is said to have revealed the plot. (It is probably a fake.)

### Russia.

SEPT. 3.—A telegram from Pekin says the Russian troops were occupying the imperial palace and that three members of the Tung-li-yuen were negotiating to prevent its destruction.

SEPT. 8.—A St Petersburg telegram says that Russia agrees with the other powers who hold that the allies should remain in Pekin. (We give it up! Either the news agencies are playing pranks with us, or else the great powers are too muddled to know what they are doing. One would like to know if they have any settled policy in this wretched business.)

### Germany.

SEPT. 2.—Germany and Great Britain are refusing to adhere to Russia's proposal for the evacuation of Pekin.

SEPT. 3.—The Chinese minister at Berlin has telegraphed home that Germany accepts Russia's proposal.

SEPT. 4.—It is announced that the British government will pay an indemnity of £25,000 for the detention in South Africa of the German str. "Herzog" "Bundesrath" and "General".

SEPT. 5.—At Shanghai 750 German soldiers are about to be embarked.

SEPT. 7.—On the occasion of launching a ironclad, the Emperor William said the efforts of the allied powers in China had been completely successful. He is convinced that order will be established and that no anxiety need be felt for the future. Three transports with troops for China left Bremen to-day. (This seems to be out of step with the speech.)

SEPT. 8.—Disorders have occurred in Syria, at Haidi, where the Germans have obtained concessions from the Sultan.

### Miscellaneous.

SEPT. 2.—The Sultan of Turkey yesterday received a great number of special embassies to congratulate him on the jubilee of his reign. (There is some mistake in this dispatch for Abdul Hamid II was proclaimed Sultan on August 31, 1876. His jubilee will not occur until 1926.)

SEPT. 4.—Many striking glaziers have left Belgium for the United States. Two new Argentine war-ships have arrived at St. Vincent on their way to Buenos Aires. The Sultan of Turkey to-day gave a banquet to the foreign ambassadors sent to compliment him.

SEPT. 5.—The Queen of Spain yesterday visited the British cruiser "Bladon" at Ferrol.

SEPT. 6.—The Portuguese government has sent 1,200 men to Lourenço Marques, with two batteries.

SEPT. 7.—A Constantinople telegram says a conspiracy against the Sultan's life was discovered yesterday, and 108 arrests have already been made. (The Sultan has a mania for discovering conspiracies, apparently.) A report is current in Tangiers that the representative of the Sultan of Morocco has broken off relations with the Brazilian consul there.

## THE BUBONIC PEST.

The health authorities have published the following statistics in regard to bubonic pest in this city from 18th April to 31st August:

### Confirmed cases:

Patients removed to the Paula Candido hospital:

In April (18th to 30th)....	7
In May.....	50
In June.....	136
In July.....	112
In August.....	72 377

Confirmed cases occurring in private domiciles:

In April.....	0
In May.....	11
In June.....	18
In July.....	30
In August.....	20 79

Total confirmed cases. 456

### Deaths:

Patients dying in the Paula Candido hospital:

In April (18th to 30th)....	2
In May.....	12
In June.....	55
In July.....	47
In August.....	30 146

Deaths occurring in private domicile (confirmed):

In April.....	0
In May.....	11
In June.....	18
In July.....	30
In August.....	20 79

Total number of deaths. 225

### Cures:

Patients cured in the Paula Candido hospital:

In April.....	0
In May.....	0
In June.....	24
In July.....	70
In August.....	70 164

Still under treatment in the Paula Candido Hospital:

Convalescent.....	20
Under treatment.....	47 67

### Observations:

Of those dying at the Paula Candido hospital:

Entered dead.....	7
Died within 24 hours.....	44
do 48 ".....	26
Remained over 48 hours.....	69 146

It should be said, and this is its own observation, that the fatigue, hardships, and fright caused by the journey from the house to the Paula Candido hospital is undoubtedly responsible for no small percentage of the deaths. And it should also be said that some of the deaths in private domiciles were not satisfactorily proved as they were declared to be cases of pest by the inspectors and were buried without due bacteriological examination. Some of these cases were taken out of the hands of older and more experienced physicians who were treating them for other complaints.

## CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

### LADIES V. GENTLEMEN.

On Sunday last, a most interesting and amusing match was played on the Association grounds at Icarahy. The ladies had issued a challenge to the gentlemen, in which it was stipulated that the latter should play with broom-sticks, and use only the left hand, the right hand being kept in the pocket, a penalty of three points being incurred if the right hand were withdrawn from the pocket, and five if the right hand touched the ball.

The challenge was taken up enthusiastically. The Ladies' team was as follows: Mrs. Birdseye, (Capt), Mrs. Rolls, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Whyte, Miss Cora Whyte and Miss Robinson, while the following gentlemen opposed them: Messrs. Rolls, (Capt), Wilson, Hall, Bardsley, Napier, Wright, Lomas, Giner, Griffiths and Blake.

The ladies won the toss and rapidly ran up a score of 105, including 50 penalties, and then retired for the inevitable cup of tea, after which the gentlemen took up the batting, and much to their surprise and disgust were all out for 42.

Of the ladies the most distinguished bats were Miss Robinson and Miss Cora Whyte, who wielded the ash in most graceful style, while the bowling of all the ladies was deadly in the extreme.

It was a well-earned victory, and the ladies have reason to be proud of their achievement. Mr. T. C. Jackson and Capt. Holliman acted as umpires, the former becoming quite hoarse with constantly calling "wides" to the gentlemen's bowling, while Capt. Holliman made the occasional mistake of calling "short" instead of "no-ball."

—This year's coffee crop in the municipality of Campinas, São Paulo, is estimated at 1,235,620 arrobas, or 309,655 bags. The local tax on the crop is estimated at 49,514\$800.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1900.

ALTHOUGH the federal government has only this year adopted the new policy of severing the relationship long existing between the treasury and the Banco da Republica, permitting the latter to operate in future solely as a private corporation, the serious crisis at which affairs have reached in this city has compelled it once more to resume its old position toward the bank through the advance of a large sum for the relief of the money market. Recent conferences between the President and representatives of congress and the bank led to the belief that something would soon be done to relieve the crisis. In fact, so critical is the state of affairs at the present moment that it is considered impossible to finish the month without a catastrophe. There is but little money in circulation, discounts are impossible, collections are almost wholly suspended, and business is no longer possible. Add to this the circumstance that the Banco da Republica has only eighteen thousand contos in cash, or less than one-fourth its liabilities on call, and that the other national banks are also weak in the same respect, and it will be seen that there was good cause for anxiety. The resolution of the government to advance 20,000,000\$ to the Banco da Republica to enable it to discount more freely, is unquestionably the right thing to do—always providing that the money is used for legitimate commercial purposes and the treasury is secured against the contingency of long loans. Had the crisis culminated, there is no question as to what the consequences would have been. The bank itself could not have kept its doors open, and general bankruptcy would have ensued. The advance is therefore a measure of self-protection for the government as well as a relief measure for this community. It may be said that twenty thousand contos are hopelessly insufficient to meet the pending requirements of this market, which is quite true; but if the money is wisely used it will tend to restore confidence and to release a part of the eighty-nine thousand contos now locked up in the vaults of foreign banks, no part of which can now be obtained for business purposes. It will also help to start up trade and industry and will furnish money for wages, all of which will be generally beneficial. But the bank, as we have already stated, will need to use it with wisdom and discretion. It will not do to advance one *vinheto* of it on state, municipal and tramway loans, for it is more urgently needed elsewhere. And the bank will need to supplement it whenever possible, by realizing on the apolices and shares which it is carrying to strengthen its own cash balance, and to give greater mobility to its own resources.

As for the other part of the government's scheme—that of depositing a part of its currency guarantee fund with the Banco da Republica to enable that institution to control the exchange market, there is much to be said on both sides. The scheme is to deposit a million sterling with the bank, which will serve to cover its exchange operations. The bank is to be provided with an experienced manager, and Mr. Otto Petersen, one of the directors of the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, has been invited to fill that position. We understand that he has accepted the invitation. He has proved himself to be a clever and resourceful manager, but the Banco da Republica requires something more than what he has thus far been able to show in the management of the German bank's exchange business. It will never do for him to continue the struggle which has been going on for some time between the manager of the London and River Plate Bank and himself in the matter of exchange rates—putting them up or down from one moment to another just to get the best of each other. Should the Banco da Republica succeed in recovering its lost position, in strengthening its resources and in regaining public confidence—all of which will be necessary at the outset—its commanding position among the foreign and national banks of this capital will not permit it to enter into any petty rivalry with them. It will be compelled by the position it holds to pursue a dignified and conservative policy. It will be obliged to do a regular banking business and this will necessitate its absolute independence of political and official control. Loans can no longer be made to political chiefs, nor positions be given to their protégés. If the Banco da Republica can be transformed into something of this character, we are inclined to believe that foreign business men will look upon the change with profound satisfaction. They are tired of the eccentricities of the exchange market, and they will welcome any change which will give stability to the rate. The experience of the last two months, where one foreign bank forced up the rate to over 14 pence and then allowed it to fall to below 10 pence, has taught them that they are too much at the mercy of the banks which deal in exchange. They desire to see the rate go up as much as the government does, but they wish it to go up slowly and steadily in order to avoid the losses caused by violent fluctuations. If the Banco da Republica can fill the position of a *regulador* of exchange movements, as a semi-official announcement of the scheme puts it, and if its new manager can succeed in thoroughly reorganizing its administration and resources, there is not the slightest doubt that the business men of this capital will cordially welcome the proposed changes.

## THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

In our last issue we published figures showing that in the eight months ended on the 31st ult., in comparison with the corresponding period of 1899, there had been a net decrease of 16,771,068\$127 in the aggregate receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office and the Rio de Janeiro and Santos custom-houses.

At Pernambuco there was an increase in customs receipts; but this was more than counter-balanced by the decrease at Pará, while at Bahia also there was a considerable decrease. The respective figures for the above-mentioned periods were as follows:

	1899	1900
Pará.....	17,144,675\$627	13,618,083\$065
Pernambuco.....	10,530,449\$330	13,410,785\$904
Bahia.....	11,335,347\$735	9,232,086\$612
Total.....	39,010,472\$692	36,260,954\$681
Net decrease.....		2,749,518\$011

Adding this result to that stated in our last issue, we have a net decrease of 19,520,786\$138 in the aggregate receipts of the six revenue stations.

As was stated in our issue of the 7th ult. the receipts of the 14 custom-houses

of Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão, Maranhão, Ceará, Jaraguá, Paranáguá, Santa Catharina, Parahyba, Aracaju, Parna-hyba, Uruguayana, Corumbá, Natal and Penedo for the first half year was as follows:

1899.....	20,121,811\$5
1900.....	20,020,279\$5

Decrease 101,532\$0

In July the receipts of the five custom-houses of Jaraguá, Paranáguá, Victoria, Penedo and Natal were as follows:

1899.....	435,535\$847
1900.....	383,633\$330

Decrease 51,902\$517

In August the receipts of the ten custom-houses of Maranhão, Jaraguá, Paranáguá, Santa Catharina, Uruguayana, Aracaju, Penedo, Victoria, Macalé and Natal were as follows:

1900.....	1,055,445\$302
1899.....	910,688\$682

Increase 144,757\$220

Recapitulating, we have the following result:

Receipts for 1899:	
Rio de Janeiro custom-houses, 8 months.....	49,279,917\$139
Santos do., do.....	19,867,751\$800
Pará do., do.....	17,144,675\$627
Bahia " ".....	11,335,347\$735
Pernambuco do., do.....	10,530,449\$330
14 minor custom-houses, 6 months.....	20,121,811\$500
5 do. do., July.....	435,535\$847
10 " " August.....	910,688\$682
Total customs receipts.....	129,617,426\$860
Rio de Janeiro general revenue office, 8 months.....	15,496,121\$351
Aggregate ascertained revenue.....	145,113,548\$911

Receipts for 1900:	
Rio de Janeiro custom-house, 8 months.....	35,059,980\$059
Santos do., do.....	14,287,909\$278
Pará " ".....	13,618,083\$065
Bahia " ".....	9,232,086\$612
Pernambuco do., do.....	13,410,785\$904
14 minor custom-houses, 6 months.....	20,020,279\$500
5 do. do., July.....	383,633\$330
10 " " August.....	1,055,445\$302
Total customs receipts.....	107,068,209\$650
Rio de Janeiro general revenue office, 8 months.....	18,516,053\$826
Aggregate ascertained revenue.....	125,584,263\$476
Decrease in customs receipts.....	22,549,226\$910
Increase in receipts of general revenue office.....	3,019,632\$475
Net decrease in revenue.....	19,529,594\$435

President Campos Salles says that he anticipates for this year a revenue at least as large as that of last year; but as the receipts of the Central railway and the government telegraphs are also said to be decreasing, we are unable to conjecture where he expects to obtain revenue for overcoming the shortage shown by the foregoing figures.

The acquittal of Deputy Irineu Machado on Monday week was an act which can not fail to do incalculable harm to the country, and for the simple reason that it will countenance the belief that there is no justice here which punishes crime irrespective of the political and social position of the accused. In this case the prisoner shot and seriously wounded his wife and then shot and killed his wife's aunt. There were witnesses of the crime and he did not deny it. He had previously threatened to shoot his wife like a dog should she attempt to leave him to live with her father. The crime was therefore premeditated and cold-blooded. He entered the room and found his wife packing up to leave him and then he shot her. And yet, after listening to unchallenged testimony, a majority of the jury decided that there were causes to justify the act and that he was not responsible for the shooting of his wife because of the excitement which possessed him and that falsely decided that he did not shoot his wife's aunt. What perverse judgment possessed this jury we can not imagine. He did shoot and kill the lady, and he afterwards confessed it! But, because he is a deputy and an influential politician in this city, justice must be tempered for him, and the unparalleled sentence must be given that he committed no crime. This is an outrage upon our civilization and an affront to our intelligence! No legal hair-splitting excuse or justification such a crime, and no social or political position should be permitted to stand between the criminal and the legal penalty which he has incurred. He will now return to the chamber of deputies to make laws for our government, and he will be paid from the public treasury even for the time when he was an accused criminal awaiting trial. Surely there must be some shame, some moral sense left in this community! The better judgment of the Brazilian people surely can not allow such a perversion of justice to pass unchallenged!

We are glad to note that the legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro has undertaken to adopt measures for a real reduction in expenditures, and also that they propose to prove their good faith by beginning at home. To this end it is proposed to reduce the pay of deputies in the state assembly from 60\$ to 45\$ a day, the latter to be exempt from the 10% tax on salaries. It is also proposed to reduce the governor's salary from 48,000\$ to 36,000\$ a year, and his secretaries from 21,000\$ to 18,000\$ a year, likewise exempt from the same tax. This implies a net reduction of 15 per cent. What with other new taxes and reforms it is calculated that a total economy of 2,800,000\$ a year can be effected, which is certainly praiseworthy in every respect. If Sr. Quintino Bocayna can initiate his administration with the certainty of such a reduction in expenditure, he will deserve all the praise which is sure to be lavished upon him, and we are not sure but what he will make himself the most popular governor in Brazil. At the present moment the administrators who can cut down expenses and simplify official methods will find themselves favorites everywhere among the people.

One of the proposed measures of the Rio de Janeiro state assembly, however, is in our opinion a very serious error. We refer to the proposed re-establishment of the tax on transfers of real estate *inter vivos*. Such a tax is not likely to yield much of a revenue, while on the other hand it is sure to cause incalculable prejudice to the state. As coffee production, the great industry of the state, is steadily declining, something must be done to find a substitute. Is there anything that can be found for the perpetuation of the existing large plantations? We think not. Then these plantations must be broken up and sold to small farmers who will introduce small products and another system of agriculture. It should therefore be the policy of the state to assist this change, and to that end all these taxes on transfers should be either abolished, or greatly reduced. The transfer of real estate should be as easy and free as trading horses. The loss of a little revenue now is nothing compared with the progress and wealth which the new system will bring, and which will be lost if the state continues to put obstacles in the way.

We learn from the speech made in the chamber on the 3rd inst. by Deputy Fausto Cardoso that the outstanding 18,350 bonds of the gold loan of 1899, bearing 4% interest, were converted last year by the government into 33,030 currency bonds bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum. With exchange at 10 d. per 1000\$ the interest on the gold bonds amounts to £ 82,574 and that on the currency bonds to £ 82,575. Consequently, if exchange goes up, the treasury loses by the conversion. And yet in order to force the bondholder to accept the conversion Minister Murinho did not hesitate to injure public credit by suspending the payment of interest on the gold bonds. According to the *Noticia* the government by this transaction made a reduction of £ 2,038,888 in the public debt. This statement has been telegraphed to Europe and inserted in various European journals. But from Deputy Fausto Cardoso's showing the public debt has been increased rather than reduced.

IN REPLY to an inquiry from the chamber of deputies the minister of finance states that there were 299 lotteries drawn in this capital in the year 1899, whose aggregate capital was 35,341,509\$, and whose beneficiaries (various charitable institutions) received 807,000\$ from them. It would be useful to know, also, how much was actually paid out in prizes, and how much the contractor and intermediaries made out of them. It must be remembered that a large part of this money is practically withdrawn from commerce and industry and is also diverted from the necessary purposes of daily life. Thousands are buying lottery tickets every day, who are under the strongest obligations to use the money for paying rents, accounts and other current expenses. To the great majority the money is lost, while the few who gain, use the money in such a way that it finds its way back into circulation very slowly. In our opinion, these lotteries are largely responsible for the critical condition of this market, because of the continual dislocation of the currency. To pick up the daily and weekly earnings of the masses and pass it to the bank accounts of a few institutions, contractors and prize winners, is bad for trade and bad for the people. It helps to make money scarce, and to increase the privations of those who live upon wages.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 7.—*Senate*.—The navy bill was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Several deputies spoke on the general revenue bill. Deputy Eduardo Ramos defended the administration of ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna and warned the present governor of Bahia against those who are seeking to promote the disruption of the ex-governor's party.

ARG. 8.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the general revenue bill, the senate's amendments to the navy bill and Matto Grosso politics.

ARG. 10.—*Senate*.—The bill for the reversion of Barão de Jaceguay to active service in the navy passed by a vote of 25 to 16.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber concurred in

the senate's amendments to the navy bill. The bill for an additional battalion of police was voted in 1st discussion. In 2nd discussion were voted the following special and deficiency appropriations: — for the settlement of accounts with companies whose vessels have carried immigrants, 1,000,000; for the payment of balance due to the Gruguyvaux telegraph 220,055 francs; for the telegraph line from Santa Victoria do Palmar to Chuy, 11,792 francs; for payment of arrears of salary to a judge, 17,175,333; for payment of salaries to three custom-house clerks provisionally appointed by the inspector of customs at Pará, 17,703,891; for the payment of house-rent for the ex-janitor of the Pedagogium, 832,252.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is reported that Bolivians have captured Puerto Alonso, capital of the Rio Acre district.

—The Sergipe assembly was formally opened on the 5th inst. In his message the governor says the last five years have yielded deficits aggregating 1,500,000, that the treasury has 185,000 on hand, and that the present year will close with a deficit. He recommends various reductions and changes.

—A dispatcher of the Vinção Paulista (trans-Andean) company left from São Paulo on the 4th inst. with 1,100 which he had received the preceding day for account of the said company. His name is Arthur Borsi, and he took with him the wife of a S. Paulo shopkeeper. Perhaps they are going to see the Paris exposition.

—The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 4th inst. relates that a young man named Ezequiel da Cunha Gloria, employed of the pawnbrokers Cunha & Co., was assaulted on the night of the 30th ult. in a saloon by a gang of ruffians, called the "Cordeão," and robbed of money and jewellery to an aggregate of about 3,000. One of the ruffians was a late deputy. After the robbery they took the key to Cunha & Co.'s safe, which Ezequiel had in his pocket, and started off to rob the establishment, but were compelled to desist by their victim giving an alarm. The occurrence seems to indicate that the state of affairs in São Paulo has fallen to a very low ebb, when legislators and other persons of influence can indulge in highway robbery and burglary in their carousals, and without fear of punishment.

—Continuing to agitate the scandalous attack on Ezequiel da Cunha Gloria in a S. Paulo saloon, the *Commercio de S. Paulo* relates that the police authorities refuse to take any notice of the matter although the facts are not contested. And the reason is not far to seek because among the ruffians who were guilty of the assault were Dr. Americo de Campos Sobrinho, Raimundo Pina, and two youths whose names are not mentioned. Youngsters whom it is not desirable to punish because of their social position. The young ruffians obliged the saloon-keeper to get up at 2:30 a.m. to give them drinks, and then compelled Ezequiel to pay for the frolic, after beating him and rifling his pockets. Contrasting this affair with the treatment of the S. Paulo strikers, we are compelled to say that São Paulo justice is not exactly impartial.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The director of the Central railway has issued instructions that coffee may again be dispatched for Santos from stations on the São Paulo branch of that railway.

—The Jardim Botânico company has already extended its overhead trolley wires around the Praia de Botafogo, and it is expected that the track will be ready and the electric trams running from the Largo do Machado to the Praia in about a month's time. It will be a great improvement when the trams are running to Rua Voluntarios da Patria.

—The traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway for the month of June amounted to 87,668,000 in currency, against 88,925,390 in the corresponding month of 1899, showing a decrease of 1,257,390. Exchange being 1216 this year, against 778 last, these currency receipts yielded in sterling £3,957 for last June against £2,017 for June 1899, a gain of £1,940. The total receipts since 1st January in sterling were £24,896, against £17,826 in the same period of 1899, showing an increase of £7,070.

—The August traffic returns of the S. Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

	1900	1899
Inward freights tons.	39,777	60,511
do since 1st Jan.	320,388	393,246
Outward freights "	60,566	79,657
do since 1st Jan.	168,632	258,077
Passengers carried.	85,946	109,034
do since 1st Jan.	689,189	826,535
Inter-station traffic, tons.	22,803	21,122

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic, kilon.	1,226,216	791,041	435,175
Passengers carried.	7,258	6,875	383
Total receipts, week.	21,793,720	19,848,485	1,945,235
do since Jan. 1.	1,191,708,159	944,357,939	247,350,220

—On the 4th the federal treasury received 791,913,192 from the Central railway, this being the net receipts for the preceding week.

—It will be a surprise to the Central railway officials, who have heretofore held that American coal is not good enough for that gilded line, that continental transatlantic steamers are now using American coal for the round trip. They are finding it both good enough and cheap enough.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 1st September were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.	359,9635	
idem in currency.	304,9095	
Decrease for week.	144,9465	
Equivalent in gold, this year (10 3/16)	15,280	
idem last year (7 59/64)	16,666	
Decrease in sterling for week.	1,386	
Total receipts since January 1.	4,350,886	
idem last year.	4,358,861	
Decrease since January 1.	7,978	

## SHIPPING NOTES

—It is now said that the cruiser "Almirante Tamandaré" will be completed about the end of the month. Why not use her to convey the President to Buenos Aires?

—A New York telegram of the 2nd inst. says the new German steamer "Deutschland" has made the run from Cherbourg to New York (lights) in 132 hours. This is a splendid run.

—A *portario* of the 4th inst. declares the ports of Scotland infected, and all other ports of Scotland infected, both being subjected to the usual regulations in regard to imports and quarantine.

—It is pleasing to note that the Gruguyvaux government will suspend quarantines against Brazil during the visit of President Campos Salles to the River Plate. It would be interesting to know, from a scientific point of view, whether a president and his retinue are considered free from contagion. If not, then how can a similar board make an exception in this case simply because the parties involved leap for the moment to be officials? Is it not true that cholera was once introduced into Argentina because an exception was made of Dr. Pellegrini and the steamer on which he came out from Europe?

## LOCAL NOTES

—It is said that the military club will soon be permitted to open. This is right, but it should be forbidden to meddle in politics.

—On the evening of the 7th inst. the minister of foreign affairs gave a banquet to the diplomatic corps at the Itamaraty palace in honor of the day, which commemorates the independence of Brazil.

—How would it do to send the "Almirante Tamandaré" to Tangiers to bring the Sultan of Morocco to terms? He should be made to know that he can not break off relations with the Brazilian consul at his own sweet pleasure.

—It is asserted that the resignation of the municipal prefect is due to the mismanagement of the minister of finance. In his recent message the prefect complained of having received no reply to certain letters addressed to the said minister, and this led the latter to compass his downfall.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says that it having been verified that a case of bubonic pest has appeared in the orphan's asylum belonging to the Misericórdia, steps have been taken to stop the excessive overcrowding in that establishment and to correct its bad hygienic conditions.

—The 6th passed off very quietly in this city and, aside from the official display and the demonstration in honor of José Bonifácio, there was nothing to distinguish it from any other holiday. The trouble is we have too many holidays to make us appreciate any particular one.

—Because a citizen ventured to protest against the harsh and unjust treatment of a peddler by municipal authorities the other day he was attacked by an alderman with knife in hand. Happily the police were on hand, and as aldermen enjoy no immunities he was immediately arrested.

—The President's wife, D. Anna de Campos Salles, has generously donated 2,000 to a relief fund for the victims of the Ceará drought—an act which merits general approval and imitation. There is much suffering among the refugees from the drought-stricken districts of Ceará, and help is urgently needed.

—The sitting of the chamber of deputies on last Tuesday was stormy and scandalous. Deputy Paulo Cardoso, who had already severely criticized the financial blunders of the minister of finance, made on this occasion a violent attack on the minister's character and conduct. There were angry retorts and the sitting was suspended for ten minutes.

—It should not be forgotten that on Saturday evening, the 15th, will be given a special theatrical performance at the International Club, Niterói, for the benefit of the Straits Hospital. From what we hear a crowded house will welcome the amateurs, who propose to repeat "To Oblige Persons" and "The Deacon." Special bonds will be provided for those residing on this side, who should not forget that these bonds leave and return to the Niterói ferry station.

—A Ceará deputy, Dr. Francisco de Sá, has introduced a bill in congress appropriating 10,000,000 for the relief of the victims of the drought in that state.

—The new edifice on Rua 19 de Março, erected by the Banco da Republica, and subsequently taken over by the government on account of the bank's indebtedness to the treasury, is to be transformed into a federal court. The government at first designed to transfer it to the caixa da amortização, but the federal courts are in want of better quarters and this fine edifice is therefore destined to be the fount of justice for us. Let us hope that it will be in harmony with the building from which it emanates.

—Deputy Irineu Machado who attempted to kill his wife and killed another lady (her aunt) has been acquitted. He had a speedy trial and was deprived of his liberty for only a short time. On the other hand many persons suppose to be purely fantastic and these prisoners have been incarcerated for several months and in some instances are not even permitted to communicate with their lawyers and friends. There are still other prisoners who, it is stated, have been deprived of their liberty without trial ever since January, 1899. As long as justice is a mockery there must necessarily be discontent.

—On the 7th a group of Brazilian citizens, calling themselves the José Bonifácio commemorative commission, assembled at the statue of José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, in Largo de São Francisco de Paula, and decorated the same with flags and flowers, and an address was made by Sr. Araújo Gonçalves who gave a brief resumé of the services rendered to the country by the patriarch of independence. This is one of the most praiseworthy commemorations that we have had the pleasure of recording. José Bonifácio was not only an eminent Brazilian, but he rendered services of incalculable value to the country in many a critical hour. More than that, to him more than to any other man belongs the credit of achieving the independence of Brazil.

—Much comment has been aroused on every side by the denunciation in congress last week that the minister of finance had caused to be printed on one of the new notes the portrait of one of his favorites, a lady whose reputation has suffered irreparable harm among the gossips of this city and Petropolis. It is also said that the goddess on the front of the same note wears the face of another lady whose relationship with the present administration can not be discussed in the drawing-room. We do not pretend to know the truth of the assertion, but it is incredible that a deputy could have made so public an accusation without some foundation for it. And it is still more incredible that a minister, if the reports are true, could have defaced and insulted the moral sentiment of the country by having these portraits printed on its currency!

—The municipal prefect Dr. Antonio Coelho Rodrigues, presented his resignation to the President on the 5th inst. When he accepted the office we expressed our belief in his good intentions, but doubted that he would be strong enough to overcome the corruption and demoralization which exists in the municipal government of this city. The President on the same day offered the office to Dr. João Philippe Pereira, ex-director general of telegraphs and ex-minister of industry, and his appointment was formally made on the following day. Like his predecessor he will strive to infuse some order into our city government but in all probability he will succeed no better as he is not strong enough to cope with the inertia, corruption, confusion and jobbery which pervade every branch of our municipal government. Little as we like Julio de Castilhos, we are inclined to believe that it will take a man of his strength of will and arbitrary temper to straighten out our municipal affairs.

## BIRTH.

On the 11th instant, in São Paulo, the wife of John G. Wilson, of a daughter—Agnes.

## MARRIAGE.

NONNEBEL—HILL.—On the 13th August, at All Saints Church, Benlinton, Surrey, by the Rev. P. H. E. Wilder, JOHN A. C. NONNEBEL, eldest son of the late Rev. T. P. Nonnebel, of Holland, to HAVLING, eldest daughter of the late Lily Hill, of Rio de Janeiro.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—Work will soon be begun on the old São Sebastião factory to adapt it for the intensification of war.

—The fines for selling goods without stamps is steadily mounting up. The list is a good long one.

—On the 4th inst. Messrs. Lage Irmãos inaugurated furnaces on Ilha do Viana for the manufacture of coke.

—On the 31st ult. the aggregate cash balances of the five foreign banks in Rio de Janeiro amounted to 89,584,000 against 99,314,000 on July 31. That of the Banco da Republica was reduced from August from 21,167,750 to 18,589,465,689.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* the Banco da Republica will be reorganized, and Mr. Otto Petersen, of the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, will be appointed manager. The government, adds the *Jornal*, will solicit from congress permission to deposit in that bank part of the currency guarantee fund.

—During the year ending 30th June last the exports of coal from the United States to Brazil aggregated 49,034 tons, against 47,536 tons in the preceding year.

—The minister of marine has conceded the eastern point of Cobras Island to the Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Dock Company Limited, as a deposit for material. The ground was marked off on the 6th inst.

—In view of the stringency in the money market the government has decided, says the *Jornal do Commercio*, to lend 20,000,000 to the Banco da Republica in order to enable it to assist business men who require money.

—The *Paz* has passed into new hands, and if current reports are correct, it will be controlled largely by the Portuguese commercial element, and will be more conservative in tone. We welcome this as a most desirable change. There is great need of independent, conservative journals in this capital, and if the *Paz* cares to adopt such a programme it can not fail to exercise a highly beneficial influence.

—We see by our exchanges that no reply has as yet been given to the proposal of the United States minister relative to a reciprocity convention, because the minister of finance is still studying the subject. Of course this state of affairs can be almost indefinitely postponed. By and by the minister will have a chance to study the effect of an import duty on coffee in the United States, and then perhaps more haste will be displayed.

—The sanitary authorities having ordered the closing up of the stables of the Botanical Garden tramway company, located at the Largo dos Lz-G's, the company is seeking to have the order revoked on the understanding that improvements will be executed to improve their sanitary condition and that no more than 200 animals will be kept on the premises. Probably the other 400 animals, now said to be kept there, will be moved out to Jacarepaguá.

## BANK SHARES.

In the month of January there were sales of bank shares at the following quotations:

Rural e Hypothecario.	from 2445 to 2455
Commercio.	2125
Commercio.	from 1855 to 2005
Republica.	1855 + 1915
Nacional.	1905

The tendency at that time was upward, and in April the quotations at which sales were made were as follows:

Rural e Hypothecario.	from 2605 to 2705
Commercio.	2105 + 2145
Commercio.	1985 + 2015
Republica.	1905 + 1945
Nacional.	1835 + 1955

Subsequently there were sales at still higher figures. In June, for instance, shares of the Banco da Republica were sold at 1975, those of the Banco do Commercio at 2105, and those of the Banco Commercial at 2255.

In July there set in a decline, which ever since has intermittently continued. Last week there were violent fluctuations in shares of the Banco da Republica, which on the 3rd inst. were sold at prices varying from 1405 to 1735. Shares of the Banco do Commercio were sold on Thursday at 1905 and those of the Banco Commercial at from 2005 to 2015. Sellers during the week asked 1705 for shares of the Banco Nacional and from 2505 to 2525 for those of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario, but buyers were offering only 1405 for the former and from 2105 to 2135 for the latter.

In regard to the cause of the decline in the prices of bank shares there are various theories; but, in our opinion, whatever the immediate causes may be, the general cause is the long duration of commercial and financial depression. Banks have doubtless profited to a certain extent by the pressing necessities of the business community, but in doing so they have contributed to aggravate the situation, whose circumstances under the influence of this and concomitant unfavorable causes have become such as to produce the depreciation of bank shares.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—It will be remembered that a short time ago, in discussing the situation, we incidentally spoke of the help the United States treasury has occasionally given to the New York clearing-house association to relieve a stringency in the money market and to avert a panic. The prompt adoption of a similar recourse here may have been quite independent of the suggestion, and then again it may not.

—On the evening of the 4th inst. Senators Quintino Buquy, Ramiro Barcellos, Leopoldo Bulhões and Deputy Serzedello had a conference with the President in regard to the existing critical financial situation, and from all that has transpired their only remedy was to accept the proposed economies in expenditures for next year. Such assistance will do about as much good as to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen. We all know that the budget does not limit expenditures, and we likewise know that existing troubles demand immediate relief.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 5th inst. states that the commission of the tribunal of accounts which has been examining into the accounts of the *pretorias* of this city (inferior municipal courts) has completed the examination of four of them and has found defalcations to an aggregate of 280,000. As there are 15 *pretorias* in this capital, the probable amount of these defalcations is positively stupefying.

—Last month the national treasury's balance on account current at the Banco da Republica was reduced from \$8,649,052.85 to 7,196,962.120.

—In Santa Catharina the revenue derived from export duties amounted in the first half of the present year to 258,019,576, against 358,621,895 in the corresponding period of last year. The revenue derived from the payment of colonists' debts amounted to 42,542,835 in that of 1899. In the budget the revenue to be derived this year from the two sources is estimated at 1,100,000; but it is now thought that it will not exceed 600,000. The state stamp tax is also producing less than what had been expected. These are the principal sources of the state's revenue.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of August have been made public:

1899	1899
Rio de Janeiro.	5,966,549,530
Santos.	2,136,327,599
Pernambuco.	2,144,039,812
Bahia.	1,539,820,834
Maranhão.	472,900,813
Ceará.	444,458,249
Jaraguá.	209,935,885
Paralyba.	94,608,714
Aracaju.	47,178,535
Paralyba.	33,181,807
Penedo.	13,170,875
Victoria.	11,641,551
Natal.	9,041,858
Maceió.	9,125,049
Pará.	1,450,910,304
Rio G. do Sul.	1,639,273,859
Paraná.	144,147,628
S. Catharina.	80,902,879
Unguayana.	61,415,542

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th September 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000).	2 1/2
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at 24.50 per \$.	2 1/2
1 \$100 U. S. coin Brazilian gold.	34 7/8
do of 1 \$100 U. S. coin Brazilian gold.	34 7/8

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London 10 day.	10 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).	24 7/8
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).	38 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at 24.50 per \$.	21 c.
Value of \$100 (4.50 per \$ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)).	45 1/2
Value of £ 1 sterling.	24 1/2

## EXCHANGE.

Sept. 3.—Today's market seemed to be completely upset, and rates changed frequently. The weakest of quotations predicting an important amount of transactions.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.	opening 10 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2-10
Private bills.	opening 10 1/2
" "	closing 10-10 1/2

Official value of the milreis 35-37 1/2 reis gold.

Sept. 4.—Rates today showed again a downward tendency; there was little business done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.	opening 9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2-10
Private bills.	opening 9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2

Official value of the milreis 36-38 reis gold.

Sept. 5.—The market continued weak and speculation seemed to drive rates down, as the important transactions reported seem to indicate.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.	opening 9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2
Private bills.	opening 9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2-10 1/2

Official value of the milreis 36-38 reis gold.

Sept. 6.—A better disposition seemed to rule today's market and rates improved during the day; a fair amount of business was reported.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.	opening 9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2
Private bills.	opening 9 1/2
" "	closing 9 1/2-10 1/2

Official value of the milreis 36-38 reis gold.

Sept. 7.—National holiday.

Sept. 8.—Church holiday.

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1900.

### Assets:

Guaranteed accounts.	5,017,726,610
Head office, branches and agencies.	14,740,894,120
Bills receivable.	3,409,441,418
do discounted.	14,860,939,188
do pledged.	2,444,099,244
Securities pledged and on deposit.	8,409,008,985
do deposited.	9,416,148,400
Cash, in current funds.	16,928,051,507

### Liabilities:

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1000).	10,000,000,000
Deposits in account current.	6,515,251,257
With interest.	6,775,000,974
Head office, branches and correspondents.	17,954,391,838
Deposits with fixed maturity.	9,751,658,626
Securities pledged and on deposit.	16,990,590,347
Sundry accounts.	2,053,933,733

70,193,175,407

E. & O. E.

Directors—Petersen—Theil.

## BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1900.

### Assets:

Shareholders, unrealised capital.	5,000,000,000
Cash, in current funds.	4,035,249,947
Branches and agencies.	7,872,973,965
Bills receivable.	5,308,407,244
Guaranteed accounts current.	2,439,307,510
Securities deposited.	2,374,117,800
Securities pledged.	9,044,862,470
Sundry accounts.	3,172,988,245

### Liabilities:

Capital.	10,000,000,000
Accounts current, with and without interest.	2,007,188,160
Accounts current with fixed maturity.	587,004,169
Branches and agencies.	13,152,491,751
Bills payable.	171,314,100
Securities pledged and on deposit.	12,057,010,370
Securities pledged.	4,205,513,680
Sundry accounts.	41,875,535,523

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th September, 1900.

For the Banque Française du Brésil,

L. Housset, Inspector General.

V. Marsel, Accountant.

## LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1852.

Capital.	£ 1,000,000
1000 real reals.	100,000
Reserve fund.	1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH,

31ST AUGUST 1900.

### Assets:

Bills discounted.	4,444,665,920
Bills receivable.	6,011,160,450
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	12,609,487,720
Head office, agencies and branches.	24,414,772,420
Sundry accounts.	2,405,668,020
Securities for loans, guaranteed etc.	20,101,800,660
Securities pledged and on deposit.	12,506,930,680
Cash.	4,035,249,947

### Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch.	1,000,000,000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice.	10,119,910,720
Sundry accounts.	10,721,720,170
Securities pledged and on deposit.	34,500,720,740
Bills payable.	2,439,307,510
Head office, agencies and branches.	61,202,181,320

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th September, 1900.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,

T. M. Williams, pro Manager.

S. Francis, pro Accountant.

## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1900.

### Assets:

Capital, 50,000 shares at £ 20.	£ 1,000,000
do paid up.	500,000
Reserve fund.	340,000

### Liabilities:

Capital, uncalled.	4,444,444,440
Bills discounted.	2,235,320,130
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	1,240,027,810
Bills receivable.	2,158,745,100
Head office and branches.	10,601,197,610
Securities for loans, accounts current.	6,810,820,320
Sundry accounts.	3,038,421,400
Cash.	9,750,874,810

### Liabilities:

Capital.	5,888,588,580
Deposits in account current, without interest.	2,217,047,800
do in account current, with notice.	2,964,704,600
do fixed maturity and by bills.	580,507,630
Head office and branches.	12,138,820,000
Securities pledged and on deposit.	8,898,157,450
Bills deposited.	1,215,688,700
do payable.	170,342,320
Sundry accounts.	4,739,953,220

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th September, 1900.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,

J. H. Apple, Actg. Manager.

A. C. Wilson, Actg. Accountant.

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th September, 1900.

### Exports.

Coffee.—Last week was a broken one, Friday and Saturday being holidays. There was a fair amount of sales transacted on the other four days, and prices were firmly maintained. The reported sales were 36,000 bags against 35,000 in the full week preceding. The receipts were 37,000 bags, and the shipments 41,750 bags. There was little demand yesterday, sellers not agreeing to a slight reduction in the quotation which exporters expected.

Foreign advances are to the effect that last week's sales were: New York 10,000, Havre 20,000, Hamburg 7,000, and London 14,000 bags—a total of 48,000 bags against 20,000 in the same week of last year and 45,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movement of our market during the past week was as follows:

Rio N. 7	Reported	Santos, Good
per arroba	sales	per 100 lbs
Sept. 3.	11,800—11,800	7,000 bags.
4.	11,800—12,000	8,000 "
5.	11,800—12,000	15,000 "
6.	11,800—12,200	6,000 "

The shipments since our last report have been:

12-25 bags for the	United States
25,000	Europe
" "	Cape of Good Hope
" "	River Plate, etc.
145	Costwise

41,752 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:

Sept. 1	New York Belg. str. <i>Hevelius</i> .....	15,840
2	Baltimore Amer. bk. <i>Doris</i> .....	45,183
3	New York Br. str. <i>Glenn Prince</i> ....	21,766
4	New Orleans Br. str. <i>Stuba</i> .....	15,840

Europe:

<i>Europe:</i>	
Sept. 3	Havre Fr. str. <i>Panagud</i> .....
3	Trieste Aust. str. <i>Pelach</i> .....
4	Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Panagud</i> ....
	Copenhagen do .....
5	London Br. str. <i>Danube</i> .....
	Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Bakia</i> .....

Capt:

Sept. 1 Port Elizabeth Germ. bg. *Angela* 3,500

Costwise:

Sept. 1 Southern ports str. *Esperanza* 130

1 do do str. *Haipara* 593

3 Northern ports str. *Nagui* 500

The receipts for the past week were 52,979 bags

against 51,676 bags for the previous week and 91,317

bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types

were the following:

No. 6.	Sept. 6	Sept. 1
100,000	125,000	125,000
7,000	12,000	12,000
5,000	11,000	11,000
3,000	11,000	11,000

The stock was estimated this morning at 216,657

bags, according to the *Journal do Commercio*, and

152,731 bags according to one of our prominent

brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 74,400 bags

345,323 bags, with the following destinations:

United States:

New York	155,797
New Orleans	40,159
Baltimore	28,855

Europe:

Hamburg	44,475
Marseilles	11,295
Trieste	9,659
Havre	8,623
Genoa	8,167
Southampton	6,125
Antwerp	2,635
Bordeaux	1,125
Bremen	1,000
Oran	875
Odessa	766
London	500
Constantinople	500
Mexico	125
Smyrna	125
Cadiz	10
Roma	2

Other countries:

Cape of Good Hope	15,220
River Plate	2,604
Valparaiso	600

Total 315,532

And shipped by the following exporters:

W. Deane & Co.	74,475
Orstein & Co.	31,035
Arbuckle Brothers & Co.	30,658
Hard, Rand & Co.	24,160
H. Johnston & Co.	22,730
Karl Kirsche.	16,692
P. S. Nicholson & Co.	14,849
Norton, Megaw & Co.	14,458
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.	13,000
Gustav Trucks & Co.	11,991
Karl Valais & Co.	11,500
Rich. Riemer & Co.	5,661
Sequeira & Co.	5,355
Zehn, Knorr & Co.	4,948
Dablow & Wilberg.	4,281
Roberto do Couto & Co.	4,250
Levering & Co.	4,090
Theodor Wille Co.	3,260
Empreza Industrial Brasileira.	2,925
Dauid, Biel & Co.	2,625
Naumann, Gepp & Co.	1,610
Jorge Dias & Irmao.	1,375
Gustavo Gudgeon & Co.	950
Pierre Prader & Co.	823
Flageira & Irmao.	745
Walter Block & Co.	700
Paulino Timoco & Co.	250
Marinho Prado & Co.	160
C. Castello Branco & Co.	101
Sundry	40

Total 315,532

According to the monthly report of the Associação

Commercial de Santos, the receipts of coffee at that

port during August aggregated 950,560 bags, against

1,130,650 bags last year and 826,637 bags in 1898. Since

1st July last the receipts aggregated 1,531,532 bags,

against 1,841,072 bags the preceding year, and 1,286,227

bags in 1898.

The exports of coffee during August were as follows

in bags of 62 kilos.

SANTOS

According to the monthly report of the Associação

Commercial de Santos, the receipts of coffee at that

port during August aggregated 950,560 bags, against

1,130,650 bags last year and 826,637 bags in 1898. Since

1st July last the receipts aggregated 1,531,532 bags,

against 1,84



**Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- September 10th.**

Emission		Circulation		Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers	
506,595,300	483,647,700			Stock 5% currency (apolises).....	1,000 \$ 800	862,000—	863,000
				Bonds of 1893 .....	1,000	835,000	840,000
60,000,000	60,000,000			do 1897, 6% .....	1,000	750,000—	990,000
119,600	119,600			Bonds, 4% .....	1,000 \$ 800		—2,500,000
11,384,500	11,384,500			Gold Loan, 1885, 6% .....	1,000 \$ 500		—1,850,000
30,000,000	27,638,500			Do do 1879, 4% .....	1,000 \$ 500		—815,000
51,885,000	12,350,000			Do do 1889, 4% .....	Fr. 500		—350,000
				State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000 \$ 500		—660,000
Fr. 17,500,000	Fr. 17,500,000			“ idem 6% .....	1,000		—830,000
				“ of Minas Geraes, 5% .....	200		—
11,191,000	13,191,000			“ idem 6% .....	Fr. 500		—
Fr. 65,000,000	Fr. 45,522,000			“ of Rio de Janeiro, 6% .....	1,000	405,000—	410,000
5,000,000	4,000,000			“ do do 6% (1893) .....	1,000	920,000—	
600,000	600,000			“ of Parahyba, 6% .....	1000		
10,000,000	22,450,000			“ of Pernambuco, 6% .....	200	153,000—	154,000
25,000,000				Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6% .....	100		
2,500,000				“ do do São Paulo, 7% .....	100		
250,000	\$14,500			“ do do Petropolis, 7% .....	200		—170,000
400,000	400,000			“ do do Alem Parahyba, 7% .....	200		

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
100,000,000	100,000	94,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.	200\$	4,000,000 f	8,000, Jan. 1926	20\$000—20\$000
100,000,000	80,000	80,000	200	Comercio	200	3,120,000	2,800, ditto 1920	190 0000—176 0000
24,000,000	1,200,000	20,000	200	do 2nd series.	200	—	—	—
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	Constructor do Brasil	200	1,645,009	3,000, Aug. 1932	3 5000—10 0000
24,000,000	50,000	77,255 1/4	all	Credito Movel.	200	2,700,000	2,800, Jan. 1896	3 0000—5 0000
10,000,000	40,000	all	all	Credito Real do Brazil.	200	863,000	12 1/2, ditto 1832	1 0000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	all	Depositos e Descontos.	200	640,000	— Jan. 1900	70 0000—
5,000,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos.	50	71,935	— ditto 1900	—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.	200	4,800, 317	10 1/2, July 1899	33 0000—45 0000
9,111,240	all	all	all	Lavoura e Commercio.	200	24,000	— Jan. 1900	110 0000—111 0000
10,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.	200	17,000,000	6,000, ditto 1900	164 0000—163 0000
9,111,240	50,734	all	200	Republica do Brazil.	200	236,000	— ditto 1900	164 0000—20 0000
20,000,000	100,000	20,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.	200	391,700	6,000, ditto 1900	210 0000—210 0000
—	—	—	—	do 2nd series.	40	1,500,000	9,000, ditto 1900	210 0000—
—	100,000	all	all	Rural e Hypothecario.	200	7,571,450	9,000, ditto 1900	120 0000—
10,000,000	—	—	—	do 2nd series.	100	—	— ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.	100	2,183,336	10 1/2, ditto 1898	190 0000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.	200	6,000,000	12,500, ditto 1900	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.	200	380,550	10 1/2, ditto 1900	190 0000—
10,000,000	—	—	—	do 2nd series.	140	—	— ditto 1900	—
25,000,000	125,000	25,000	all	Credito Real de S. Paulo.	200	1,141,521	8 1/2, ditto 1900	110 0000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	700	Lavradores.	50	400,000	12 1/2, ditto 1855	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	38,000	— ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	all	S. Paulo	200	600,000	7,500, Jan. 1895	—
20,584,610	—	—	—	Uniao de S. Paulo.	200	695,000	6 1/2, July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Paid	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
£ 5,000,000	550,000	all	£ 10	Leopoldina .....	£ 10	—	—	11½ 000—
5,000,000	550,000	all	1000	Mina de S. Jeronymo .....	1000	51,985	2500 Feb. 1900	25 000—
1,000,000	100,000	all	200	Macahé e Campos .....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho .....	100	65,000	—	—
64,000,000	310,500	35,535	do	do 2nd series .....	100	—	—	—
—	—	266,475	do	Oeste de Minas .....	200	2,931,489	int. Sept. 93	2 500—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	do	do .....	75	—	—	3500—
—	—	—	do	Quilombo .....	20	—	int. Jan. '92	—
100,000,000	100,000	all	100	do .....	80	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Itauna .....	200	1,453,242	6½ Jan. '92	11 000—
—	—	—	do	do .....	40	—	2 000—	15 000—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana .....	200	45,710	6½ 000, Feb. 86	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Sapucaia .....	200	—	—	16 000—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Toconitis e Araguaia .....	200	—	—	40 000—
—	—	do	do	do .....	55	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,000,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caricoa.....	100\$	168,732	---	155 000—
6,000,000	50,000	all	200	Caris Urbanos.....	200	6,971	1500, July 91	195 00—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Cerecedo (bat. Madrid)	200	748	3000, May 1900	151 000—
14,000,000	140,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	612,448	500, June 99	125 000—138 00
12,000,000	60,000	50/300	200	S. Christóvão.....	200	105,895	000, Jan. 99	—
3,000,000	30,000	all	200	Villa Irmã.....	200	—	500, June 99	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	34,495	000, Feb. 1900	80 000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Marítima.....	200\$	350,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900	— 200\$
250,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	24300
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	—	—
575,400	3,807	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	10,000, Feb. 1900	— 300
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	50	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Aliança.....	200\$	1,124,080\$	10coco— Jan. 1900	175 1/2—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	279,979	7 000— Aug. 99	115 000—
2,000,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (antigam).....	200	150,311	4 000— Feb. 1900	— 250
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	— Jan. 1900	— 102 1/2
5,600,000	18,000	all	200	Caricoca.....	200	741,927	12 000— ditto 1900	175 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	284,002	10 000— ditto 1900	160 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Cervodado.....	200	3,693.38	10 000— Feb. 1900	150 000—
1,000,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	189,282	50 000— Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12 000— July 99	— 183
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	92,814	12 000— Feb. 1900	— 215
800,000	2,000	all	200	Nagenses.....	200	100,000	10 000— Jan. 1900	200 000— 215
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufactora Fluminense.....	200	144,143	10 000— ditto 1900	— 170
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolitana.....	200	21,693	5 000— Mar. 99	— 135
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	639,889	12 000— Jan. 1900	— 170
1,200,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolen).....	200	37,345	4 000— Jan. 1900	102 000—
150,000	4,000	all	100	S. Felix.....	100	38,394	— ditto 99	— 150
350,000	1,800	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	200	—	— ditto 99	— 170
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	—	— ditto 99	— 150
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	17,857	— ditto 99	— 170
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,314,403	17 1/2—Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$	15,000	all	2000	Alianza	100	—	18000, July 97	—
1,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	250	300,000\$	25 000, Jan. 1920	355 000, 370
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	2000	Bonanza	100	15,584	1 500, ditto 99	—
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Confianza	200	450,000	2 000, ditto 99	37 000, 0
4,000,000	5,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade	150	366,374	7 000, ditto 98	5 000, 0
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Garnela	100	254,000	8 000, ditto 98	145 000, 0
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Grat	200	200,000	2 000, ditto 1900	—
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Indemnisadora	40	40,000	1 000, ditto 1900	19 000, 0
1,500,000	10,000	all	200	Previdente	30	550,000	2 000, ditto 1900	70 000, 40
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prospérité	20	150,120	1 500, ditto 1900	17 000, 0

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
200,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Tattersall Moreaux.....	50\$	42,37\$	1 500, Jan. 99	— 15
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200		Mar. 98	
60,000,000	25,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200		Jan. 1900	50\$000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Fempiza Industrial Brasileira.....	200	2,237,579	40 000, Jan. 1905	420 000—
15,000,000	25,000	all	200	Heliodora.....	200	129,000	1904, Aug.	
23,500,000	25,000	223,600	100	Minerações no Brazil.....	100	6,500,142	8 000, ditto '92	14 000— 16
2,000,000	25,000	5,900	200	"Gazeta de Notícias" (newspaper).....	200	53,282	4 000, Feb. 1900	— 120
1,000,000	5,000	200	200	"O Fuzil" (newspaper).....	200	43,577	10 000, Feb. 99	
2,850,000	57,000	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,547,639	May 1900	82 000— 80
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Matte Lrangerie (Paraguay tea).....	200	300,000	13 000, ditto 1900	
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Moinhos Fluminenses.....	100	100,000	May 1900	
9,312,850	93,128	32,128	100	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society).....	100	714,948	2 700, Feb. '92	— 19
2,000,000	20,000	all	100	Transporte e Carregamentos.....	100	400,000	5 000, July 99	75 000—
1,500,000	15,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	70,574	8 000, Jan. 99	— 150
800,000	4,000	all	200	União (water for ships).....	200	20,987	Jan. 99	

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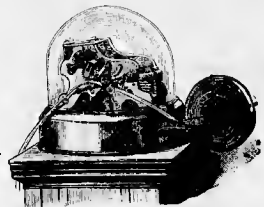
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